

London, England, Mining Men, Writes What is in His Heart

Shows the Spirit of Carrying On Despite All Handicaps.

A mining man of London, England, recently wrote to a friend in Toronto and the letter was so revealing that The Northern Miner last week published it, as showing "the soul of good Englishmen" at this time. The letter follows: "All these questions of money making seem to be remote and unreal. Beyond subsiding for the late Government's loan I have bought nothing since the war began. If we get through this job, and civilization holds together, I shall have enough for my relatively modest wants. If it doesn't the matter is one of indifference.

"I have no doubt your view of the gold question is correct. Like many other problems the position of gold will probably depend on the issue of the war.

"It is satisfactory to note that a really large air force will be ready within twelve months, but just at the moment it is not what will happen in twelve months that interests us most. It is the course of events over the next twelve weeks or so that may be charged with destiny not merely for Europe but for the whole world.

"I see that one of the Toronto papers made an appeal to the U.S.A. to assist the Allies by credits and concentrating on aircraft production, but I suppose it is highly doubtful whether it will lead to anything. Of course it would really be the cheapest investment America ever made. Isolation is pure fantasy. America will not be able to isolate itself against the germs of the great epidemic that always follows great wars. It will not be able to isolate itself against the social and economic revolution that will assuredly happen if Germany wins, and will probably happen in any event if the war is prolonged. The fact, which I am sure has not escaped your observation is that the struggle we are witnessing is not merely or mainly territorial. The result of the inventions of the last few years has been to concentrate power. As we have seen in Russia, and in Germany, no popular movement can succeed against the men who command the striking force if they are prepared to use it promptly and ruthlessly. Moreover the tendency of all totalitarian Governments is to concentrate all the power of the state in a few hands, and if Russia, Germany and Italy are any guides, effectively in the hands of one man. If he happens to be a paranoiac, as from the nature of things he is very likely to be in a state so constituted, you are confronted with the spectacle of vast concentrated power which can become active by the simple process of one man pressing a button. In view of the fact that science advances with very rapid steps the idea of isolation seems to be as fallacious as was that of Collective Security. The position is all the more dangerous because Democracies are hampered by certain convictions and restraints which Dictators regard as merely absurd. I think I said in my last letter to you that it was a pity Holland and Belgium did not make common cause with the Allies. Had they done so the fate of Holland, for example would have been different. They would have co-operated with the French and British staffs, troops would have been moved rapidly into position, and it would have been Germany, not the Allies to feel the first blow. As it was Hitler was allowed to choose his own time to strike when he was ready, and when and where the blow was most likely to be effective. The whole history of the Democracies for the last seven years can be summed up in one phrase—too late. If the U.S.A. fails to read that history aright, as it appears bent upon doing, it will ultimately be at her own peril. If she values her own institutions, the whole method and outlook on life which are implied by the word democracy, she should act without delay and over-whelmingly. However, it is probably asking too much of average human nature. When I look back upon our own conduct from 1933 onwards I cannot feel surprised that America, 3,000 miles further from the scene than we are, should hug the same

About Treatment of Prisoners of War Under Geneva Code

Eastern Porcupine Red Cross Forwards Article of Special Interest.

In view of the fact that during this year's campaign for the Red Cross, Mr. E. McDowell, of Timmins, made public statement to the effect that had it not been for the Red Cross he would not have survived his life as a prisoner of war in Germany, the following article should be of more than passing interest, as it indicates the type of treatment accorded prisoners of war under modern rules. It may be added that improvement in methods of usage of prisoners of war is due in large measure to the earnest work of the Red Cross in seeking agreement among the nations for more humane treatment of prisoners. It may be taken for granted that it will never be a very pleasant experience to be a prisoner of war but that there has been some modifications of the actual horrors of this position. The following article was kindly forwarded to The Advance by the Eastern Porcupine Branch of the Red Cross:—
(The following article appeared in March 29, 1940, issue of "The Sphere," published in London, England.)

The Treatment of Prisoners of War

The Conditions Under Which They Live as Specified by a Code Drawn Up at Geneva.
Two points I would like to drive home right at the beginning of this article. First, that barring a complete breakdown of international standards of humanity, prisoners of war will receive a much higher and fairer degree of treatment than from 1914 to 1918, and secondly, as a corollary to that statement, that independent observers who have visited all the camps in the belligerent countries have reported as good food and as fair treatment for prisoners as international law demands, and this naturally includes Germany.

This is not to say that prisoners are being, or will be, pampered or spoiled. But a code of treatment for prisoners was drawn up at Geneva in 1912, signed by every country in the world, and came into force on June 19, 1913; for the first time this is being put into comfortable illusions that befroled us during those critical years.

"There is very little fresh to say about ourselves. My wife keeps surprisingly well for an invalid under all the stress and anxiety through which we are passing. At the moment we are confronted with an inundation of Belgian and Dutch refugees, mostly women and children and people of the poorer classes. She has bought up and scoured from various tradespeople a lot of furniture and household goods, and is just off to inspect four empty houses to give some sort of temporary home to these unhappy people. This is all to the good. Anything which distracts one's mind is helpful. When you say you are suffering from a deep depression, which you find it difficult to shake off, you may at least console yourself with the reflection that you have plenty of sympathisers. I am often tempted to think that homo sapiens is a mistake, that he rather resembles the maggots in a cheese in which he is burrowing and consuming. In face of all that is going on it is difficult to avoid a deep pessimism of the soul. No doubt who are living at the beginning of a vast transition that will ultimately transform human values are not the best judges or the fairest critics but what appalls me is the fact that human consciousness and human reason do not seem to be factors in the evolutionary process. Words like civilization and progress seem to have lost all intelligible meaning. However, I must not drone on like this. I have no doubt that if I could only hear that the tremendous onslaught which the Germans are making had been hurled back, my outlook on human affairs would undergo a vast improvement. The Nazis are evidently all out for a quick finish. If within a few months, and perhaps even by the time this letter reaches you, it should appear that we shall do the trick, with or without the U.S.A. In either case, if America does not move she will bitterly regret it."

Highest Standing in Class

Some Work to be Carried Along on Ferguson Highway



Miss Patricia Carson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Carson, James street, Timmins, was among the graduates last week in Occupational Therapy of the University of Toronto. She was awarded the annual prize for highest standing in the class.

operation by the countries concerned. War was never declared between Italy and Abyssinia, between China and Japan, between Russia and Finland, and so the Convention could not be called upon or enforced. But in the present case, formal declaration of war has been made, and from the prisoners' point of view the Convention becomes their Bible and book of rules combined. At the moment, there are not many prisoners of war. Exact figures, though known, may not be published. A few hundreds, on either side, is near enough. In fact, they show that R.A.F. personnel head the list, with the R.N. next, and the B.E.F. a long way behind. To these must be added the civilians for Germany has shelved the narrow difference between a prisoner and an internee, so that, in fact, civilians are the most numerous.

After all, there is some sound reason in this. A member of the Mercantile Marine, even should, he be a Lewis or anti-aircraft gunner, is not officially a prisoner of war, but a man with the same job on a ship which is listed as armed, or a fighting ship, is a prisoner of war. Admittedly the latter is a possible member of an attacking force. Nevertheless, there have been very few complaints about treatment. To understand the position I must quote from the Convention a few outstanding points. First, each belligerent country sets up a Prisoners of War Information Bureau. Care is pleasantly situated in a building in Piccadilly.

These bureaux must transmit as soon as possible every detail about any prisoners to the enemy through the intermediary of the protecting powers. Each prisoner has a full file and a complete record is kept of his doings, his health and everything. Furthermore, should a prisoner escape, he does not leave his personal belongings behind. The Information Bureau must collect all these, pay books, identity tokens and everything, and transmit them to the countries concerned. Then, there must also be a regular Central Agency of Information, in this case the International Red Cross at Geneva, who will also receive all details from the Bureau, and apart from their humanitarian work, will collect privately and officially all information that is sent direct to the prisoners' own country, or the country for whom they were fighting.

I have, in fact, on an earlier occasion visited one of the prison camps in this country, and can guarantee the healthiness of the surroundings and the buildings, but such visits are not encouraged by Article 2 of the Convention. I do not feel I should have broken the spirit of this Article which states that prisoners "shall at all times be humanely treated and protected particularly against acts of violence, from insults and from public curiosity." That last phrase makes me wonder about the projected victory march of our prisoners on the "Altmark," or would the Germans have wriggled out of it and called the parade one of internees since they did not come from armed ships?

Article 5 points out that prisoners must declare their true names, ranks and regimental numbers, but those who refuse the information "may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasantness or disadvantages of any kind whatever."

Prisoners may keep their personal belongings, including helmets and gas-masks, may have money placed to their account, may not be close confined, nor sent to a battle zone, may have the profits from the canteens run for the benefit of prisoners, must have two hours' exercise a day, and also absolute freedom for the performance of their religious duties.

As for money, at the outbreak of war Germany, England and France exchanged lists of ranks so that equivalent could be known. Prisoners then receive pay at the rate of their equivalent in the detaining army, provided that it is not more than they would receive in their own army. This is placed to their account, or can be transmitted to their wives or dependants at home, and cannot be forcibly deducted from. The rate of exchange is that operating at the beginning of the war.

Officers and equivalent status do not work. N.C.O.s may do so if they ask remunerative work, but work will be paid for, and there must be one day of rest a week, preferably Sunday. There are other points such as punishments, the heaviest of which is thirty days confined to barracks.

As a newspaper reporter who might easily have a written authorization from the army I was following, I find that I should be a prisoner of war along with "correspondents, suitors, or contractors."

Finally, it is a sporting rule that should a prisoner escape and rejoin his army and later be captured again, he cannot be punished for his previous escape.

These then are the background conditions for the modern prisoner of war, together with rules about hygiene, etc., and, as I have said before, the Germans are observing them strictly. It

Some Work to be Carried Along on Ferguson Highway

(Continued from Page One)
pressing circumstances. He assured the members present that the Allies would be victorious, because they were fighting for what was right and civilization.

Mr. Robertson then, being introduced by President Thistlethwaite, spoke on the future program of the Motor League and its responsibilities. He read a letter from British Guiana, inquiring into the tourist trade from that country to Canada and United States. In the reply, the Motor League assured the British Guiana League, every hospitality would be offered and that all facilities open to the motorists in this Country would be open to any tourists that may desire to spend their holidays in Canada. Mr. Robertson said that in an interview with Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways, he had learned the following: Work, such as grading, trimming, etc., would be completed on the Highway from North Bay through the Temagami Reserve to a distance of 100 miles. Bases for the laying of cement highways would be made, on this highway, continuing from what is now paved. The short cut from Timmins to Matheson would be completed. Contracts made last year, which were to continue this year, will continue, starting early in July. (The reason for the late date of starting is due to weather conditions prevalent in the North, which prevents an earlier commencement.) He said that grades, from North Bay through Temagami, had been cut from 15 to 25 percent, down to a maximum of 5 percent. Curves had been made, with a minimum vision of over 1000 feet. Also that the scenic beauty of the Reserve had entered into the road construction of the Temagami Reserve, and lake frontage had been adhered to wherever possible. Mr. Robertson also said that in an effort to attract American tourists, bulletins had been forwarded to the American Motor Leagues, denoting the reasons for visiting Canada. In one bulletin, it states, that "Imagine, you gave a \$20.00 bill, and received your cocktail with \$21.50 in change", the reason for this being the difference in exchange.

Mr. Tory, president of the Ontario Motor League, then spoke to the assembly, and said he was a staunch advocate of Northern Ontario. He said he was considered a nuisance, and will continue to be so, in his efforts to accomplish for Northern Ontario, one solid concrete road, running from the South to the extreme northern point, presumably, Hearst.

He asked the members to aid in minimizing the accidents, which are appalling, and stressed the necessity of using care, courtesy and thought while driving a motor car.

Mr. Tory in a most impressive manner touched on Canada's war effort, and said that everyone should do their utmost to assist, and if they could not do this, what else they did, not to criticize, but to lend a helping hand. He felt that the Allies would ultimately come out victorious, because they were fighting for a cause, noble and supreme.

He also asked everyone responsible to make an effort to give something for the Tourists to come back for, hospitality, aid, courtesy, direction, and assistance in directing them to points of interest, and places worthy of inspection, also directing to places of sports and scenery.

The banquet was closed with singing of the National Anthem.

Former Latchford Clerk Sentenced for One Year

Last week Magistrate Atkinson sentenced W. Lloyd, former clerk and treasurer of Latchford, to one year with hard labour. Lloyd pleaded guilty through his solicitor, W. C. Inch, to the theft of municipal funds to the amount of \$1,031.11.

prisoners are not pampered, but are cared for. The U-boat commander in one camp, longing for news of his wife who is expecting a baby, will receive as soon as possible. In the same way that two men from Fleetwood, Lancashire, deck-hand George Brooks and bos'n Charles Ellis, both taken prisoner from the sunken trawler "Caldew" and now in captivity in Germany, will have received through the Red Cross photographs by now of the respective Mavis Brooks, born the day Brooks was captured, and Charles Ellis, junior, born a month later.

Most of the Germans, very young on the whole, will have heard from their wives and sweethearts. All of which is humane and sensible. And so as this war drags on, may the International Convention continue to be observed. At any rate it cannot help but preserve a standard of decency and create a feeling of sympathy.

Church Directory

St. Matthew's Church, B.A., L.T.

Rector: Rev. Canon Cushing, B.A., L.T.
10.00 a.m.—Adult Bible Class
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer
3.00 p.m.—Sunday School
4.15 p.m.—Baptisms
7.00 p.m.—Evening Prayer
Holy Communion on 1st Sunday of month, at 11 a.m.; on 3rd Sunday, at 7 p.m.; and on 5th Sunday, at 8.30 a.m.

United Church, Timmins

Cedar Street and Fourth Avenue
Minister: Rev. W. M. Mustard, M.A., B.D., Associate
Rev. E. Gilmour Smith, B.A.
9.45—Sunday School for under 12
10.45—Morning Worship
Ordination of Elders
12.15—Sunday School for 12 and over
7.00—Evening Worship
Mr. Mustard will preach at both services.
A Cordial Welcome For All.

Christian Science Society

Oddfellows' Hall, Spruce Street North
Sunday Service—11 a.m.
Sunday School—9.45 a.m.
Wed. Evening Meeting—8.00 p.m.
SUNDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1944.
SUBJECT
"GOD THE PRESERVER OF MAN"

Golden Text—"The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower." (Psalms 18:2)
A Cordial Welcome to All.

The Salvation Army

Major and Mrs. J. Cornthwaite
Officers in Charge.
Sunday—11.00 a.m.—Holiness Meeting
Sunday—2.30 p.m.—Sunday School
Sunday—7.00 p.m.—Great Salvation Meeting.
Monday—7.00 p.m.—Corps Cadets.
Tuesday—7.00 p.m.—Young Peoples' Meeting.

Tuesday—8.00 p.m.—Soldiers and Adventurers.
Thursday—8.00 p.m.—Public Meeting, Strangers Welcome, Come and Worship.

Finnish United Church, Timmins

Corner Elm and Sixth Avenue
Rev. A. I. Heinonen, Minister
Res. 20 Elm St. North, Phone 1982-W
DURING SUMMER MONTHS
3.00 p.m.—Open air service at "Vilpola" church camp, McDonald Lake. Or prayer meeting in Finnish homes of the Porcupine Camp.
7.00 p.m.—Public Worship in Finnish language.
Wednesday 7.30 p.m.—Work Meeting of War Service Unit of the Ladies' Aid in Finnish-speaking homes.
Friday 7.30 p.m.—Y.P.S.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL

Presbyterian Church in Canada

(Meeting temporarily in Harmony Hall, Fourth Avenue).
The Reverend Kenneth House, B.D., 156 Tamarack Street
Church Services 11.00 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 10.45 a.m. During June

Finnish United Church, South Porcupine

Rev. A. I. Heinonen, Minister
Res. 20 Elm St. North, Phone 1982-W
DURING SUMMER MONTHS
1.30 p.m.—Public Worship in Finnish language in South Porcupine United Church, Bloor Avenue. Or prayer meeting in Finnish-speaking homes.
3.00 p.m.—Open air service at "Vilpola" Church camp, McDonald Lake.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL

St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church

South Porcupine, Ont.
(Missouri Synod)
Rev. E. Roth, Pastor
Divine Service at 8.30 p.m. in the Anglican Church, South Porcupine. All are welcome.

Would Use Padlocked Hall for Patriotic Purposes

The following editorial article is from Tuesday's issue of The Northern News, of Kirkland Lake.
"Now that we know where we stand regarding certain organizations and national societies which have for some years, openly and otherwise, conducted their affairs in an un-Canadian and disloyal manner, there is considerable satisfaction in having things brought out into the open.
"One of the organizations at least, which is under the ban, owns and has operated a large hall, and must have made considerable money through dances and other entertainments. Where the money is now, or where it went, does not matter much.
"But, inasmuch as the organization has been declared illegal, and the hall padlocked, the thought arises, why should the government not authorize its use for patriotic purposes, particularly in a community where large floor space is at a premium.
"Why not hang, on the walls formerly adorned by pictures of the saturnine Lenin and the grim and inscrutable Stalin, picture of the King and Queen. Why not place, where once the hammer and sickle flaunted themselves, the coat of arms of Canada, or the emblem of Ontario.
"Why not disinfect the atmosphere by singing God Save the King and O Canada a few times?
"It is a thought, isn't it, and not far fetched at that!"

Trinity United Church, Schumacher

Rev. F. J. BAINE, M.A., B.D., Minister
Res. 83 First Ave. Phone 1094
11.00 a.m.—Morning Worship
2.00 p.m.—Sunday School
7.00 p.m.—Evening Worship

United Church, South Porcupine, Ont.

BLOOR AVENUE.
Rev. James A. Lytle, Minister
SUNDAY SCHOOLS:
10.00 a.m.—For all 12 years and over
12.00 noon—For all below 12 years.
11.00 a.m.—Dome Sunday School SERVICES:
11.00 a.m.—Morning Service
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service

Schumacher Anglican Church

DAFFODIL HALL, 191 FIRST AVE.
Capt. F. Butler, C.A.
Assistant Minister, St. Matthew's, Timmins.
10.00 a.m.—Sunday School
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer

St. Paul's Church, South Porcupine, Ont.

Ven. J. E. Woodall, D.D., Minister
Sunday Services
10.00 a.m.—Sunday School
10.15 a.m.—Junior Bible Class
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer
Holy Communion on 1st Sunday at 11 a.m.
2nd and 4th Sunday at 8 a.m.
3rd and 5th Sunday at 7 p.m.
Baptisms and Marriages by arrangement.

LOANS

On First Mortgages

Available in Timmins, Schumacher, and South Porcupine, for commercial buildings, apartment houses, new homes, and improvements. Paid back by monthly payments over a number of years.
APPLY
J. J. McKAY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE STEAMSHIP OFFICE
20 Pine St. N., Timmins, Phone 1125 and 40 Main St., South Porcupine, Phone 285

THOUGHTFUL CARE AND DIGNITY CHARACTERIZE OUR SERVICE

S. T. WALKER

Funeral Director
OPEN DAY and NIGHT
MOVED
From 81 Third Avenue to 15 Elm Street North
TELEPHONE 509
TIMMINS

NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY

THAT ICE COLD STREAM IS TOO TOUGH FOR ME TO BATHE IN. GOOD THING I BROUGHT THIS COLLAPSIBLE CAMP BATH-TUB ALONG. I'VE HAULED PLENTY OF WATER AND NOW I'LL WARM IT UP AND TAKE OFF MY CLOTHES.

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office
Dist. by Arthur J. Lafave

By Clifford McBride

Beatty "Direct Drive" Water System
Brings Running Water At the Turn of a Tap
TO KITCHEN
BATH ROOM
BARN, ETC.
A Beatty Water System can be cheaply installed right in your own home for pumping either hard or soft water. It is a good investment, particularly on the farm where an abundance of fresh water is so important both to the people in the home and to the stock.
When You Buy a Beatty You Buy the Best. ELECTRIC AND ENGINE DRIVE MODELS SUPPLIED.
Get Your Beatty Now and Save

Smith and Elston

PLUMBING AND HEATING
71 Third Avenue Timmins Phone 327